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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE CURRENT RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Dept. review completed

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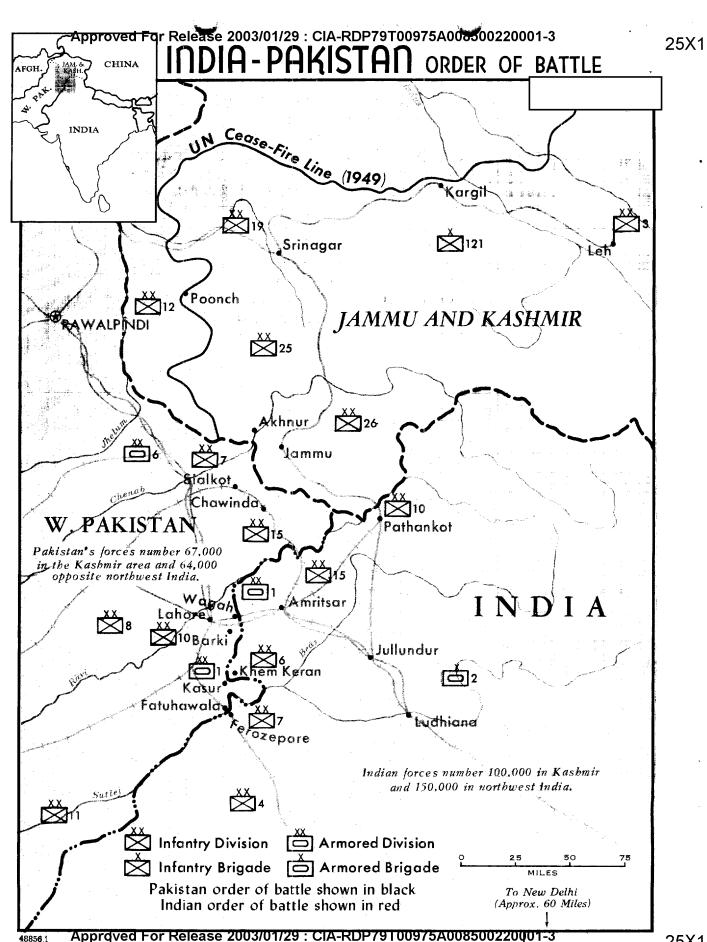
27 September 1965

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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# \*India-Pakistan: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The fragile truce continues, but Pakistani threats to counter alleged Indian violations increase the possibility of further military activity.

Although both sides are probably attempting to adjust their lines in various areas prior to the establishment of some UN authority there, it appears that the Indians in particular are engaged in this activity. One UN observer has expressed doubt that a cease-fire can be maintained if India continues its present actions, and he expects a renewal of warfare unless the Indians desist.

Pakistani officials claim that Indian forces, in some instances supported by tanks, are attempting to dislodge Pakistani troops in the Sialkot and Lahore sectors and in an area of the Indian state of Rajasthan some 500 miles south of Lahore. Pakistan has threatened to use tanks and planes to counter this activity.

India has charged that approximately 1,000 Pakistani troops have intruded into Indian territory about 50 miles southwest of Ferozepore. Yesterday U Thant reported to the Security Council that both sides have violated the cease-fire.

Both President Radhakrishnan and Prime Minister Shastri have made statements over the past few days emphasizing India's continued opposition to a plebiscite in Kashmir. Radhakrishnan declared in a radio talk—that "the accession of Kashmir to India is legally, constitutionally, politically and ethically complete and just."

Shastri told parliament that Kashmir and Jammu are integral parts of India and self-determination was therefore not to be considered. He also warned that efforts by the Great Powers to force New Delhi to accept the loss of Kashmir would push India "into a desperate position!"

(continued)

In Kashmir itself, sporadic military activity by Pakistani-backed "freedom fighters" infiltrated into Indian-controlled territory apparently continues. On 25 September the clandestine Voice of Kashmir broadcast a probably exaggerated claim that the "freedom fighters" had killed more than 200 Indian soldiers in a 24-hour period.

In Pakistan the myth of a Pakistani military victory, interrupted by the cease-fire just prior to the annihilation of the Indian forces, seems firmly established according to Embassy Karachi. President Ayub has found it necessary to take steps to damp down latent resentment against the cease-fire by announcing that Pakistani army units will remain in their present positions for the time being, and by stressing that the UN and the Great Powers have assured Karachi that negotiations toward a Kashmir settlement will be undertaken.

U Thant is continuing his efforts to recruit a force			
for the UN India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM			
to be stationed south of Kashmir, and is obtaining new			
commitments for enlarging the UN Military Observer			
Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP) already in the Kash-			
mir area.			

Dominican Republic: Bosch marked his return to the Dominican Republic on 25 September with a strongly anti-US speech that contained no effort to ease the task of the provisional government.

The ex-president urged a continuation of efforts to purge top military leaders and to obtain the "immediate departure of foreign troops." He said the major goal of any future elected government should be a return to the 1963 constitution, which he had instituted, but he made no mention of his personal political plans.

Bosch displayed great bitterness over events in the country, devoting considerable attention to justifying his own position on the revolution and attacking those who, in his view, blocked his return to power. He said that a major plank in any election program should be a pledge to go before the International Court of Justice and demand an indemnity of "at least one billion" for US actions.

Bosch spoke to an audience estimated to number about 6,000. He spoke in the rebel zone which, three weeks after the installation of the provisional government, continues to exist. For unknown reasons, standard-wave radio stations did not broadcast the speech.

There was considerable friction between the Dominican military and President Garcia Godoy over Bosch's return. The President was reluctant to permit it, but apparently did not want to resist Bosch's Dominican Revolutionary Party on this issue. The military were generally opposed to his return and were particularly angered over arrangements which they considered gave the impression of a triumphal entry.

\*Garcia Godoy is considering the replacement of defense minister Rivero Caminero because he is convinced that he can neither dismantle the rebel zone

nor integrate the rebels into the armed forces until this step is taken. Garcia Godoy had planned to announce this development on nation-wide television last night, but was temporarily dissuaded from doing so. Any such move would enhance the impression of a rebel victory and would further shake moderate and conservative confidence in the provisional government.

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Aden-UK: There has been one clash in Aden between local terrorists and British forces since London's suspension of the colony's constitution on 25 September. Other sporadic incidents of violence are likely, but the British forces, some 20,000, appear to be adequate to control the situation. The constitution was suspended because the local Aden government, which was sympathetic to the Egyptian-directed terrorists' demands for British evacuation, had allowed internal security to deteriorate seriously.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

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The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

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The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

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The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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